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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/684,065	10/06/2000	Mamoun Abu-Samaha	10005265-1	2855

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HOWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY  
Intellectual Property Administration  
P.O. Box 272400  
Fort Collins, CO 80527-2400

EXAMINER
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LERNER, MARTIN

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
	2626

DATE MAILED: 09/06/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	09/684,065	ABU-SAMAHA, MAMOUN	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	Martin Lerner	2626	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 18 July 2006.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.                  2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1 to 21, 23 to 30, and 32 to 40 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1 to 21, 23 to 30, and 32 to 40 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)                     |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____  |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
|  | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                                    |

## DETAILED ACTION

Applicant may wish to request a corrected filing receipt, as the correspondence address is to "Howlett-Packard Company". Apparently, this is a misprint, and should be – Hewlett-Packard Company –.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 1 to 21, 23 to 30, and 32 to 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claims contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor, at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

Independent claims 1 and 11, as amended, contain limitations of "wherein the access module additionally is configured to create a replacement reference identifying a data item identified by a messaging/collaboration server reference into the messaging/collaboration data, pass the replacement reference to the voice device without passing the data item, and store an association between the replacement reference and the messaging/collaboration server reference", which limitations are new matter. It is agreed, following consideration of the Declaration by Stanley Foster, that

Applicant has provided a written description for the limitations of “to create a replacement reference identifying a data item identified by a messaging/collaboration server reference into the messaging/coloration data.” However, Applicant’s Specification, as originally filed, is still lacking for a written description of the limitations “pass the replacement reference to the voice device without passing the data item” and “store an association between the replacement reference and the messaging/collaboration server reference”.

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 2, 5, 8 to 12, 15, 18 to 21, 23 to 26, 30, 32 to 35, and 39 to 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Halahmi* in view of *Fakes et al.*

Concerning independent claims 1 and 11, *Halahmi* discloses a system and method for displaying electronic mail on a low bandwidth device, comprising:

“an access module configured to expose messaging/collaboration data, including at least one of electronic mail data, calendar data, contacts data, and tasks data stored on a messaging/collaboration server, wherein the access module is configured to manage an amount of data transmitted to the voice device to accommodate capacity

constraints of the voice [wireless] device” – e-mail server 20 and e-mail portion server 26 (“an access module”) receive a message and forward a message for transmission to wireless communication device 12; the suitable data format involves construction of a WML deck, including one or more cards, for WAP enabled devices (column 6, lines 10 to 43: Figure 1); an e-mail message is divided into a plurality of portions to accommodate a low bandwidth display (“to accommodate capacity constraints”) (column 3, lines 23 to 39); a wireless communication device may be a WAP-enabled cellular telephone (“a voice device”) (column 2, lines 20 to 30); “a voice [wireless] interface module configured to translate messaging/collaboration service requests from the voice device for presentation to the access module and to translate a requested messaging/collaboration service deliverable from the access module for presentation to the voice device” – WAP proxy server 16 (“a voice [wireless] interface module”) receives WAP-compatible requests and passes the requests to an e-mail server (column 5, line 48 to column 6, line 9: Figure 1).

Concerning independent claims 1 and 11, the only elements not expressly disclosed by *Halahmi* are “wherein the access module is configured to create a replacement reference identifying a data item by a messaging/collaboration server reference into the messaging/collaboration data, pass the replacement reference to the voice [wireless] device without passing the data item, and store an association between the replacement reference and the messaging/collaboration server reference.” However, as now understood, *Fakes et al.* discloses a method and computer product for an electronic mail system between a local computer 20 and a messaging server

computer 16, where each e-mail message is associated with a unique message entry identification code ("MEID"), making use of a 16-byte global unique identification code ("GUID") ("a messaging/collaboration server reference") (column 4, lines 26 to 57: Figure 1); additionally, a 2-byte index ("a replacement reference") is assigned to each GUID, and stored on messaging server computer 16 ("store an association") (column 5, line 56 to column 6, line 47: Figure 1). An advantage is to reduce the size of identification codes to minimize the amount of transmission and data storage resources used to identify messages. (Column 2, Lines 11 to 17) It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to utilize replacement references to identify data items as taught by *Fakes et al.* in a system and method for displaying electronic mail messages on a low bandwidth device of *Halahmi* for a purpose of reducing the size of identification codes to minimize an amount of transmission and data storage resources.

Concerning claims 2 and 12, *Halahmi* discloses that e-mail portion server sends a list of e-mail messages (column 8, lines 5 to 8), and an option to select an e-mail message and/or attachment (column 8, lines 60 to 65); a list of e-mail messages with an option to display an e-mail message or attachment is "a request form containing a list of one or more messaging/collaboration service options."

Concerning claims 5 and 15, *Halahmi* discloses a conversion module 24 that converts a file format of a received message from HTML into a standard format of XML (column 6, lines 10 to 18; column 1, lines 60 to 66); additionally, a TIFF or other graphical file format may be converted to a WML format (column 9, lines 42 to 49).

Concerning claims 8, 18, 26, and 35, *Halahmi* teaches that certain character types are converted from the original content type, e.g. TIFF or other graphical file format information is converted using OCR (optical character recognition) (column 9, lines 43 to 49); thus, TIFF or graphical characters are “incompatible with” a wireless voice interface, and are “filtered” by first detecting the presence of the characters and then converting them.

Concerning claims 9 and 19, *Halahmi* discloses that WAP proxy server 16 and e-mail server 20 are distinct servers (“reside on different server computers”) (Figure 1).

Concerning claims 10 and 20, *Fakes et al.* discloses converting a message code from an entry identification (“EID”) for a Microsoft® Exchange Server (column 1, line 65 to column 2, line 3).

Concerning claims 21 and 30, *Halahmi* teaches displaying only a portion of an electronic mail message if the electronic mail message is too large (“less than all of the messaging/collaboration data”) (column 6, lines 26 to 43); a user may select an e-mail message to be retrieved (column 5, line 67 to column 6, line 1), and the message is received from e-mail server 20 (column 6, lines 10 to 12), which are equivalent to “the messaging/collaboration data exposed in response to the request-for-service call.”

Concerning claims 23 and 32, *Halahmi* teaches that a user may enter a command to select an e-mail message (“a referenced data item”) from a list of e-mail messages by message identification numbers (“a reference”) (column 8, lines 1 to 12; column 8, lines 61 to 65), whereupon a formatted message is prepared and sent to the wireless communication device for display to the user (column 8, lines 40 to 47).

Concerning claims 24 and 33, *Halahmi* teaches a data format for an e-mail message of a WML deck, including one or more cards (column 6, lines 26 to 43); a deck is divided into cards, where each card is one or a plurality of “sub-messages”; cards correspond to portions of an e-mail message, e.g. message identification numbers, headers, identity of the sender, or subject field of the e-mail message (column 8, lines 1 to 40).

Concerning claims 25 and 34, *Halahmi* teaches that a user can request to see only the identity of the sender and the subject of the e-mail message (“sub-messages”) (column 8, lines 16 to 26).

Concerning claims 39 and 40, *Fakes et al.* discloses a 2-byte index associated with a 16-byte GUID is stored on a server (column 4, lines 45 to 57; column 5, lines 57 to 66: Figure 1); thus, the index is smaller in size than the GUID.

Claims 3, 4, 13, and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Halahmi* in view of *Fakes et al.* as applied to claims 1, 2, 11, and 12 above, and further in view of *Trower, II et al.*

*Halahmi* does not expressly disclose a Component Object Model (COM) to instantiate a server object in response to a request for service. However, *Trower, II et al.* teaches a client server animation system for speech input and output services of web page scripts using a speech synthesis engine and a speech recognition engine. (Column 2, Lines 21 to 49) A Common Object Model (COM) generates character animations to obtain general and specific information about a character. (Column 17,

Line 24 to Column 20, Line 19) COM interfaces provide a format particularly well-suited to transfer data across process boundaries. (Column 18, Lines 2 to 5) It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to apply a Common Object Model (COM) to instantiate server objects in response to a request for service as taught by *Trower, II et al.* in the system and method for displaying electronic mail messages on a low bandwidth device of *Halahmi* for the purpose of providing a format particularly well-suited to transfer data across process boundaries.

Claims 6, 7, and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Halahmi* in view of *Fakes et al.* as applied to claims 1, 5, and 11 above, and further in view of *Albayrak et al.*

*Halahmi* discloses converting between message formats, but omits the limitations of translating between electronic voice signals and voice-based markup language, and communicating with a hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP). However, *Albayrak et al.* teaches an interactive voice response system, where a system host interface module translates data into VoiceXML pages and sends it to a voice browser. (Column 4, Lines 11 to 29; Column 4, Lines 54 to 59) Additionally, a client/server architecture transmits data by a standard HyperText Transfer Protocol. (Column 3, Lines 16 to 20; Column 6, Lines 48 to 56) The objective is to integrate standard Internet protocols to operate portable interactive voice response devices for interacting with and guiding actions of users. (Column 2, Lines 55 to 67) It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to translate between electronic voice signals and voice-

based markup language as taught by *Albayrak et al.* in a system and method for displaying electronic mail messages on a low bandwidth device of *Halahmi* for a purpose of operating portable interactive voice response devices.

Claims 16, 27, and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Halahmi* in view of *Fakes et al.* as applied to claims 1, 11, and 15 above, and further in view of *Zarom*.

Concerning claim 16, *Halahmi* does not expressly disclose translating between a wireless application protocol (WAP) and a hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP). However, *Zarom* teaches it is advantageous to translate between data transmitted according to the WAP network protocol and HTTP (Abstract; column 1, line 65 to column 2, line 12; column 5, lines 51 to 64: Figures 1 and 2) so as to enable cellular telephones to receive many types of multimedia data, including e-mail messages and web pages (column 1, lines 14 to 24). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to translate between WAP and HTTP as taught by *Zarom* in a system and method for displaying electronic mail messages on a low bandwidth device of *Halahmi* for a purpose of enabling a cellular telephone to receive many types of multimedia data.

Concerning claims 27 and 36, *Halahmi* does not expressly disclose reducing header and gateway data from data items before passing the data items to a wireless voice interface. However, *Zarom* teaches it is advantageous to translate between data transmitted according to the WAP network protocol and HTTP (Abstract; column 1, line

65 to column 2, line 12; column 5, lines 51 to 64: Figures 1 and 2) so as to enable cellular telephones to receive many types of multimedia data, including e-mail messages and web pages (column 1, lines 14 to 24). TCP state machine 56 first removes the IP header from the TCP packet. TCP state machine 56 also examines the IP header in order to determine the type of data contained within the packet. Next, TCP state machine 56 passes the packet to a translator task module 57, according to the type of data contained within the packet. (Column 7, Lines 62 to 67: Figure 4) Thus, a process of translation involves removing an IP header, which is “header and gateway data”. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to remove header and gateway data during translation from HTTP to WAP as taught by *Zarom* in a system and method for displaying electronic mail messages on a low bandwidth device of *Halahmi* for a purpose of enabling a cellular telephone to receive many types of multimedia data.

Claims 28, 29, 37, and 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Halahmi* in view of *Fakes et al.* as applied to claims 1 and 11 above, and further in view of *Wolfe et al.*

*Halahmi* discloses e-mail messages containing attachments, where a user can enter a command to select a particular attachment of an e-mail message (column 8, lines 47 to 60), but omits sending a data item designated by a wireless voice device to a fax server. However, *Wolfe et al.* teaches a voice-enabled web server, where a fax machine 18b is attached to web server 64 through proxy browser 62, and to skinny or

tiny clients including wireless voice devices 18d, 18e, 18f. (Column 4, Lines 10 to Column 5, Line 15: Figure 1) Thus, *Wolfe et al.* suggests a unified network for converting e-mail messages to fax messages via a web server 64. The objective is to provide a plurality of integrated voice services by open standards using a telephone. (Column 3, Lines 11 to 16) It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to send data items to a fax server for fax transmission as suggested by *Wolfe et al.* in a system and method for displaying electronic messages on a low bandwidth device of *Halahmi* for a purpose of providing a plurality of integrated voice services by open standards using a telephone.

### ***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments filed 12 June 2006 have been considered but are moot in view of the new grounds of rejection.

### ***Response to Amendment***

The Declaration under 37 CFR 1.132, filed 12 June 2006, is insufficient to overcome the rejection of claims 1 to 21, 23 to 30, and 32 to 40, based upon 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as set forth in the last Office Action because, fundamentally, even assuming that everything stated in the Declaration of Stanley Foster is correct, Applicant's Specification still does not support claim limitations to "pass the replacement reference to the voice device without passing the data item, and store an association between the replacement reference and the messaging/collaboration server reference".

The Declaration of Stanley Foster does provide evidence that one skilled in the art would identify a GUID and a GUID reference number from Applicant's computer code. However, Applicant's claims present issues of new matter at least because the limitations go beyond simply saying there are replacement references for the messaging/collaboration data. Applicant's claims further include steps relating to passing a replacement reference to a voice device and storing an association between the replacement reference and the messaging collaboration server reference. It is suggested that Applicant could overcome the new matter issues by broadening the claims to an extent where there are no elements relating to passing the replacement reference "to the voice device without passing the data item", nor elements relating to "storing an association between the replacement reference and the messaging/collaboration server reference" within independent claims 1 and 11. That is, it is now understood that Applicant's Specification discloses passing only simple references for replacing actual referenced data on the server. However, independent claims 1 and 11 set forth more than just passing simple references for replacing actual referenced data.

### ***Conclusion***

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to Applicant's disclosure.

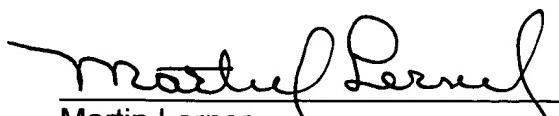
Hopmann et al., Plank et al., Benson et al. ('085), and Benson et al. ('008) discuss GUID references.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Martin Lerner whose telephone number is (571) 272-7608. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 AM to 6:00 PM Monday to Thursday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David R. Hudspeth can be reached on (571) 272-7843. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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8/31/06

  
Martin Lerner  
Martin Lerner  
Examiner  
Group Art Unit 2626